Elytra, Tokyo, **32** (1): 225–228, May 31, 2004

Discovery of a New *Olenecamptus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from the Ogasawara Islands, Japan

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Abstract A new species of the lamiine genus *Olenecamptus* is described from Ani-jima Island of the Ogasawara Islands under the name of *O. fukutomii*. It seems related to *O. cretaceus* from Japan, Korea and Taiwan.

In the summer of 2002, a single female specimen of a peculiar dorcascematine species was emerged out from a dead branch of an unidentified broad-leaved tree, which was collected from Ani-jima Island of the Ogasawara Islands, by Mr. Hirokazu FUKUTOMI in the spring of the same year, and was submitted to me for taxonomic examination. The dorcascematine species in question actually belongs to the genus *Olenecamptus*, and seem to be closest to *O. cretaceus* BATES. However, this species can be easily distinguished from all known *Olenecamptus* species including *O. cretaceus* by the unique markings of elytra and the body form. I am therefore going to describe it as a new species in the present paper.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Tatsuya NIISATO of Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Tokyo, for his reading through the original manuscript of this paper. Thanks are also due to Mr. Hirokazu FUKUTOMI of Nagoya City, for giving me the opportunity to examine this striking specimen.

The abbreviations used in this paper are as follows; IEL – length of inferior eye lobe, measured in sublateral view; GL – length of gena, measured in sublateral view; PL – length of pronotum; PB – basal width of pronotum; EL – length of elytra; EW – width of elytra across humeri; TL – total length of body, from tip of head to elytral apices.

Olenecamptus fukutomii HASEGAWA, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Ogasawara-ooshiro-kamikiri]

(Figs. 1–2)

Female. Large-sized species of elongate body. Color almost light reddish brown, partially dark reddish brown in femora, tarsi, scape and apical areas of antennal segments 3–11, eyes and mandibles black. Body largely clothed with short gray pubes-

cence and decorated with white scales; head with short gray pubescence, the pubescence dense on genae, apical half of frons and margins of eyes, and decorated with small indistinct white patches in middle area and along basal margin of occiput; antennae with scape to 4th segments very sparsely with short gray pubescence, and apical half of 4th to 11th sparsely with short black hairs; pronotum rather sparsely with gray pubescence except for mid line, with broad white vittae at sides of disc; scutellum sparsely with gray pubescence; elytra sparsely with gray pubescence, each decorated with a broad vermiculate white vitta, whose external margin is concave in a U-shape at the posterior part of shoulder and basal 2/3. Sides of body decorated with broad white vittae extending from pronotum to apex of abdomen. Venter of body densely clothed with gray pubescence.

Head voluminous, scattered with granules on scape, frons, gena and near margins of eyes; frons (Fig. 2 A) strongly transverse, moderately convex, with dense and distinct granules; antennal tubercles prominent, with a robust apical tooth; eyes large and strongly convex, with transversely square inferior eye-lobe, LEL/LG 1.75; occiput

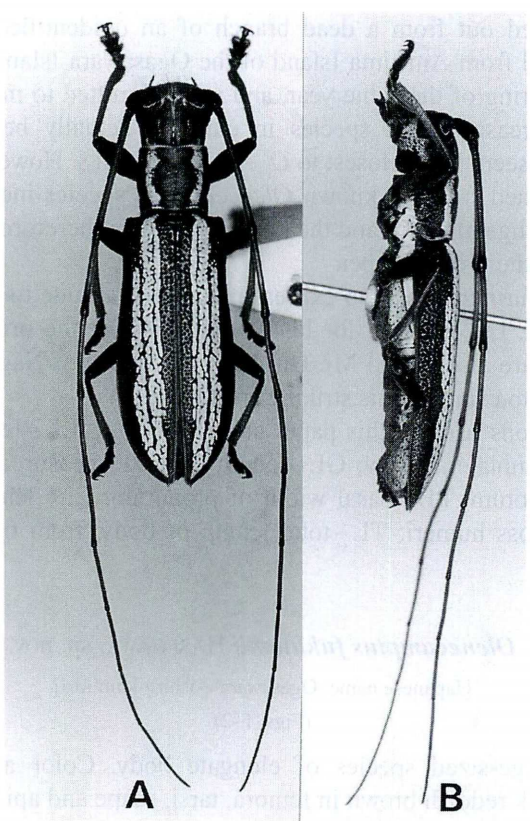

Fig. 1. *Olenecamptus fukutomii* HASEGAWA, sp. nov., ♀, holotype; A, dorsal view; B, lateral view.

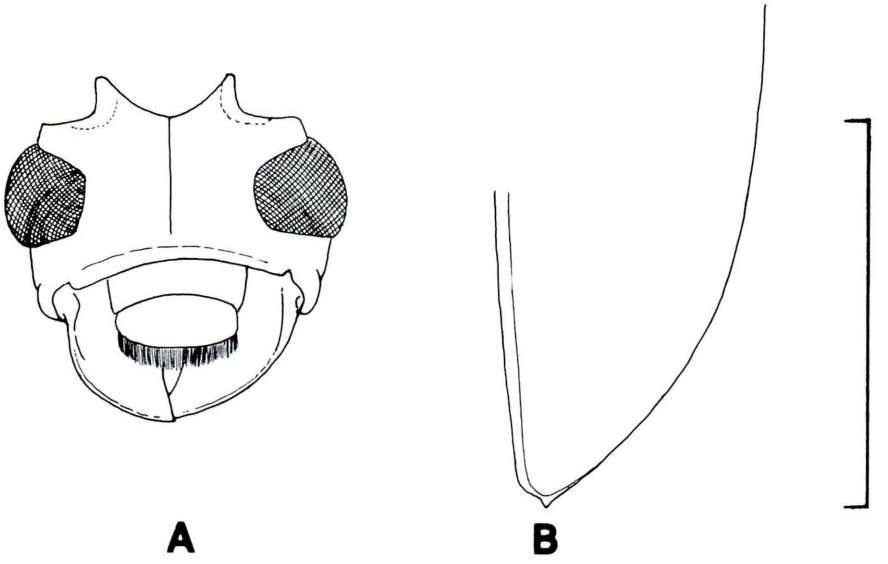

Fig. 2. *Olenecamptus fukutomii* HASEGAWA, sp. nov., ♀, holotype; A, head in frontal view; B, elytral apex. Scale: 5 mm.

rather weakly rugose. Antennae 1.8 times as long as body, passing elytral apices at base of 7th segment; scape moderately clavate, distinctly granulate on the exterior part of scape, 2nd segment and basal half of 3rd segment; relative lengths of segments as follows:— 4.4 : 1 : 18.5 : 11.8 : 11.8 : 11.2 : 10.6 : 9.0 : 9.0 : 8.6 : 11.5.

Pronotum cylindrical, rather short, weakly convex above, constricted at apical and basal fourth, widest behind middle; PL/PB 0.95, EW/PB 1.48, EL/PL 4.0; disc distinctly transversely rugose. Scutellum semicircular.

Elytra elongate, EL/EW 2.58, EL/TL 0.67; sides with shoulders moderately prominent, almost parallel in basal fourth, then weakly divergent posteriad, most widely distant at apical third, and roundly convergent towards apices, which are narrowly obliquely truncate and with small equilateral triangular teeth at external angles (Fig. 2 B); disc with a pair of indistinct costae, of which the inner one extends from behind base to apical 3/7 and the other one from behind shoulder to apical seventh, provided with deep punctures throughout, though the punctures become stronger and denser towards sides. Metasternum and abdomen sparsely provided with deep and large punctures except for median area of sternite 7, each puncture bearing a suberect pale hair. Legs stout and relatively short; first tibia about 1.2 times as long as femur.

Body length 20.5 mm (from tip of head to elytral apices), width 6.0 mm (maximum width of elytra).

Male. Unknown.

Type specimen. Holotype: female, Ani-jima Is., Ogasawara Islands, Japan,

1–VII–2002 (emerged), Hirokazu FUKUTOMI leg. (TMNH–I–21044).

The holotype is deposited in the Toyohashi Museum of Natural History, Toyohashi City.

Distribtution. Ani-jima Island of the Ogasawara Islands, Japan.

Note. *Olenecamptus fukutomii* is similar to *O. cretaceus* BATES from Japan, Korea and Taiwan, in having the closely transversely rugose pronotum, the narrowly obliquely truncate elytral apices which are provided with small rectangular teeth at external angles, the white scales on dorsal and lateral surface, the gray pubescence on ventral surface, and two semicircular incisions on the external margins of white vittae on the elytra as in those of *O. cretaceus*. However, the new species can be easily distinguished from all the other *Olenecamptus* species including *O. cretaceus* by the unique elytral markings and body form.

Etymology. The specific epithet is dedicated to Mr. Hirokazu FUKUTOMI who collected this interesting species.

要　　約

長谷川道明：小笠原諸島から発見されたシロカミキリ属の1新種．—— 2002年の春に，名古屋市の福富宏和氏によって小笠原諸島兄島から採集された広葉樹の枯枝から，同年の夏に羽化脱出した非常に特異な大型のシロカミキリ属の1種に，オガサワラオオシロカミキリ *Olenecamptus fukutomii* という新名をつけて記載した．この種は，形態上の各種の特徴から，日本，朝鮮半島および台湾に分布するオオシロカミキリ *O. cretaceus* に類縁性の高い種であると考えられる．

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